APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/955,476	09/17/2001	Gilad Odinak	WING-1-1012	7752

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BLACK LOWE & GRAHAM
816 SECOND AVE.
SEATTLE, WA 98104

EXAMINER
VAN DOREN, BETH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3623	

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 February 2003</u> .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
     closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>31-44</u> is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>31-44</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
          application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

     a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a Final Office Action in response to communications received 02/25/03.

Claims 1-30 have been canceled. Claims 31-44 have been added. Claims 31-44 are now

pending this application.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant has cancelled all previously pending claims and added claims 31-44, which are

now pending in the application and addressed below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention.

4. In the version of the claims with markings to show changes made, claim 39 recites the

term "HR" in lines multiple instances. This term is not found in the clean version of the claims.

Based on the clean version of the claims presentation, Examiner has construed this as a

typographical error and the term has been omitted for examination purposes. Appropriate

correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 39-40 and 42-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Katz (U.S. 6,344,806).

6.   As per claim 39, Katz teaches a computer-based vehicle parking system comprising:

a server (See column 5, lines 43-56, which discloses a server) comprising:

a communication component configured to receive the determined vehicle location information from a vehicle (See column 2, lines 23-33, 45-54, and 66-67, column 3, lines 1-15, column 4, lines 5-10 and 42-47, column 5, lines 43-56, column 6, lines 4-21, and column 9, lines 60-65, wherein a communication component of the system receives determined vehicle location information from a vehicle);

a processor configured to automatically complete a payment transaction (See column 2, lines 23-33, 45-54, and 66-67, and column 3, lines 1-15, wherein a processor of the system automatically completes payment transaction for the parking space); and

memory for storing transaction completion and vehicle location information (See column 2, lines 23-33, 45-54, and 66-67, column 3, lines 1-18 and 25-32, column 4, lines 5-10 and 42-47, column 5, lines 43-56, column 6, lines 4-21, column 7, lines 1-5 and 66-67, and column 8, lines 10-20 and 55-67, which include memory for storing transaction completion information and vehicle location information); and

a computer based, portable parking attendant device (See column 9, lines 4-10, which discloses the computer based portable parking attendant device) comprising:

a first component for determining device location information (See column 9, lines 4-10, 17-39, and 61-65, wherein the meter/parking place that is being violated is located and then looking to the meter monitor devices location information indicating a meter monitor that is responsible); and

a second component for sending the determined device location information to the server (See column 9, lines 4-10, 17-39, and 61-65, wherein the geographic place of the meter monitor is known by the server and used to send a meter monitor to a meter),

wherein the processor of the server is further configured to compare stored vehicle location information to received device location information, and determining if a vehicle is within a predefined distance from the parking attendant device based on the comparison (See column 9, lines 4-10, 17-39, and 61-65, wherein the processor of the server compares the vehicle location information concerning a violator to knowledge about the location of a meter monitor device. It is determined based on this comparison if the vehicle in violation is within a predefined geographic distance from the parking attendant (meter monitor) device based on assigned geographic regions), and

wherein the communication component of the server sends the results of the

determination to the parking attendant device, and the parking attendant device presents the

results of the determination (See column 5, lines 43-56, column 9, lines 4-10, 17-39, and 61-65,

wherein when the determination of the comparison is made, the server communicates the results

to the parking attendant (meter monitor) device, which is presented to the attendant in the form

of vehicle location, information, etc.).

7.   As per claim 40, Katz discloses a system wherein the communication component of the

vehicle is configured to send the determined vehicle location after a first vehicle trigger event

occurs (See at least column 2, lines 22-34, 38-54, and 66-67, column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-15,

column 6, lines 4-20, column 7, lines 65-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, 35-39, and 54-59, wherein

the communication component of the vehicle is configured to send location information to the

server for authorization after the first trigger event of parking occurs).

8.   As per claim 42, Katz teaches a system wherein the server begins a clock after the

determined vehicle location is received (See column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-18, column

4, lines 15-24 and 58-67, column 7, lines 48-67, column 8, lines 1-16 and 54-61, and column 9,

lines 1-10, wherein the server maintains a clock of parking time after vehicle location

information is received).

9.   As per claim 43, Katz discloses a system wherein the vehicle further comprises a

component configured to generate complete transaction signal based on a second trigger event,

wherein the communication component of the vehicle is further configured to send the generated

complete transaction signal to the server, wherein the transaction completing component is

further configured to stop the clock after the server receives the complete transaction signal from

the vehicle, and to determine an amount of payment required based on elapsed time of the clock

(See column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein a

component is used to generate a completed transaction signal based on a second trigger event

(end of parking session denoted by pressing of stop button or driving away). The

communication component of the vehicle sends a signal to the central system and its server

signifying the end of the parking session, which stops the clock and determines the amount to

debit based on the elapsed time).

10.   As per claim 44, Katz teaches a system wherein the second trigger event comprises at

least one of unlocking the door, inserting the key in the ignition switch, opening or closing the

vehicle door, starting the vehicle, or moving the vehicle a threshold distance from the vehicle's

previous location (See column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20,

wherein the second trigger event includes driving out of range/a threshold distance from the

vehicle's previous location).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manion (U.S.

6,037,880).

13.   Claims 32-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manion

(U.S. 6,037,880) in view of Katz (U.S. 6,344,806).

14.   Claim 41 ia rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katz (U.S.

6,344,806).

15.   As per claim 31, Manion teaches a method for verifying vehicle parking comprising:

        wirelessly transmitting from a computer-based hand-held parking attendant device

location information of the parking attendant device to the server (See figures 1 and 13, column

1, lines 61-67, column 3, lines 20-31, column 4, lines 9-14, and column 7, lines 33-38, wherein

location information about the attendant is wirelessly transmitted from a computer-based, hand-

held communicator device of the attendant to the server of the network);

        determining at the server if any vehicles have registered for parking within a neighboring

distance from the parking attendant device based on a comparison of the parking attendant

location information and location information associated with previously registered vehicles (See

figures 1 and 13, column 1, lines 45-67, column 3, lines 20-31, column 4, lines 9-14, and column

7, lines 33-38, wherein at the server of the network it is determined if any vehicles have

registered for parking within a predefined distances from the parking attendant based on

attendant and car location information);

        sending the results of the determination to the parking attendant device (See figures 1 and

13, column 1, lines 61-67, column 3, lines 20-31, column 4, lines 9-14, and column 7, lines 33-

38, wherein the results are sent to the parking attendant device); and

outputting at least a portion of the sent results at the parking attendant device, thereby

allowing verification of the vehicle parking (See figures 1 and 13, column 1, lines 61-67, column

3, lines 20-31, column 4, lines 9-14, and column 7, lines 33-38, wherein a portion of the results

are outputted at the parking attendant device so authentication of vehicle parking can occur in the

area of the attendant).

However, Manion does not expressly disclose determining if any vehicles have registered

for parking within a predefined distance from the parking attendant device.

Manion teaches a tool that considers the proximity of the attendant when determining the

location of parked cars recorded by the system. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to check if vehicles are parked within a predefined

distance from the parking attendant in order to increase the efficiency of the tool by assigning the

parking attendant that is closest to the vehicle to conserve on travel time.

16.   As per claim 32, Manion discloses a method further comprising:

wirelessly transmitting vehicle location information from a vehicle to a server (See figure

1, column 1, lines 54-67, column 2, lines 27-35, column 3, lines 17-31, and column 4, lines 33-

37, wherein vehicle location information is wirelessly transmitted from the vehicle to the server);

and

registering vehicles based on the transmitted vehicle location information (See column 1,

lines 54-67, column 2, lines 27-35, column 3, lines 17-31, and column 4, lines 33-37, wherein

vehicles are recorded by the system based on the transmitted location information).

However, Manion does not expressly disclose transmitting vehicle information and vehicle location information or registering vehicles for parking based on the transmitted vehicle information and vehicle location information.

Katz teaches:

transmitting vehicle information and vehicle location information from a vehicle to a server (See at least column 2, lines 65-67, column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-14, column 4, lines 15-24 and 58-67, column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 48-65, and column 8, lines 35-40 and 55-60, wherein vehicle location information and vehicle information are transmitted from a vehicle to a remote computer system); and

registering vehicles for parking based on the transmitted vehicle information and vehicle location information (See at least column 2, lines 65-67, column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-14, column 4, lines 15-24 and 58-67, column 7, lines 48-65, column 8, lines 35-40 and 55-67, and column 9, lines 1-10, wherein vehicles are recorded in the system for parking based on the transmitted location and vehicle information).

Both Manion and Katz discuss systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to manage the payment of parking fees and use portable devices associated with parking attendants/meter monitor personnel. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transmit both vehicle information and vehicle location information as well as to register the vehicles at the server at the start of the parking in order to increase the revenue of the tool by more efficiently allowing for the dispatch of parking attendants to the sites where tickets may be issued by organizing all the information at one location.

17.   As per claim 33, Manion discloses a method including registering and paying for parking

(See column 1, lines 53-67, column 2, lines 27-35, column 3, lines 17-31, and column 4, lines

33-37, wherein the vehicle is recorded in the system and the vehicle pays for parking before the

system records the vehicle). However, Manion does not expressly disclose automatically

completing a payment transaction.

        Katz teaches automatically completing a payment transaction (See column 2, lines 65-67,

and column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-15, wherein a payment transaction is automatically completed).

        Both Manion and Katz discuss systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to manage

the payment of parking fees and use portable devices associated with parking attendants/meter

monitor personnel. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to automatically complete the payment transactions in the system of Manion in

order to increase the ease of use of the system for the vehicle owner when parking the car.

18.   As per claim 34, Manion teaches a method wherein transmitting occurs after a first

vehicle trigger event (See column 1, lines 53-67, wherein transmitting occurs after a first trigger

event which is the meter running out of money).

19.   As per claim 35, Manion teaches a method wherein transmitting occurs after a first

vehicle trigger event (See column 1, lines 53-67, wherein transmitting occurs after a first trigger

event which is the meter running out of money). However, Manion does not expressly disclose

that the first vehicle trigger event comprises at least one of shutting off the engine, removing the

vehicle key from the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, or locking the vehicle.

        Katz teaches a teaches a method wherein transmitting occurs after a first vehicle trigger

event (See at least column 2, lines 22-34, 38-54, and 66-67, column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-15,

column 6, lines 4-20, column 7, lines 65-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, 35-39, and 54-59, wherein the communication component of the vehicle is configured to send location information to the server for authorization after the first trigger event of parking occurs). However, Katz does not expressly disclose that the first vehicle trigger event comprises at least one of shutting off the engine, removing the vehicle key from the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, or locking the vehicle.

Both Manion and Katz discuss systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to manage the payment of parking fees and use trigger events to begin portions of the management of the parking. Shutting off the engine, removing the vehicle key from the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, and locking the vehicle are all activities that occur when a car is stopped in a parking location. The specification is silent about any functional relationship between these activities and the occurrence of the first trigger event, and therefore the activities are non-functional activities. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include shutting off the engine, removing the vehicle key from the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, or locking the vehicle as a first trigger event in order to increase the precision of the charging of parking fees and the reprimanding of violators by more specifically defining the moment a car is stopped in a parking location. It is old and well known that a person shuts off the engine, removes the vehicle key from the ignition switch, opens and closes the vehicle door, and locking the vehicle are steps of stopping a car in parking location.

20.   As per claim 36, Manion discloses a method wherein a clock begins after the vehicle is parked and that the server receives information when the clock expires (See column 1, lines 50-

67, column 3, lines 13-31, and column 5, lines 64-67, wherein a meter begins after the car is

parked. The meter allows the car to park until the money runs out, the money has an associative

time based on a rate. When the time runs out, the location information is sent to the remote

server). However, Manion does not expressly disclose that the server begins a clock after the

determined vehicle location is received.

Katz discloses that the server begins a clock after the determined vehicle location is

received (See column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-18, column 4, lines 15-24 and 58-67,

column 7, lines 48-67, column 8, lines 1-16 and 54-61, and column 9, lines 1-10, wherein the

server maintains a clock of parking time after vehicle location information is received).

Both Manion and Katz teach systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to

manage the payment of parking fees. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at time of the invention to remotely begin a clock in order to increase the revenue of the

parking meter system by more quickly alerting the central system of a vehicle that is violating

the parking rules.

21.   As per claim 37, Manion does not expressly disclose:

generating a complete transaction signal at the vehicle based on a second trigger event; or

sending the generated completed transaction signal to the server, wherein completing the

payment transaction comprises:

stopping the clock after the server receives the complete transaction signal from the

vehicle; and

determining an amount of payment required based on elapsed time of the clock.

Katz discloses:

generating a complete transaction signal at the vehicle based on a second trigger event

(See column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein a

component is used to generate a completed transaction signal based on a second trigger event

(end of parking session denoted by pressing of stop button or driving away)); and

sending the generated completed transaction signal to the server (See column 5, lines 45-

56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein the completed transaction signal is

sent to the server or the central computer system), wherein completing the payment transaction

comprises:

stopping the clock after the server receives the complete transaction signal from the

vehicle (See column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein the

clock monitoring the elapsed time is stopped); and

determining an amount of payment required based on elapsed time of the clock (See

column 5, lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein a payment

amount is determined based on elapsed time).

Both Manion and Katz discuss systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to manage

the payment of parking fees and use portable devices associated with parking attendants/meter

monitor personnel. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to use a second trigger event to indicate the end of a parking session in order to

more accurately identify the vehicles that are violating their parking by pinpointing the moment

that the car ends its parking time. Inserting the key in the ignition switch, opening or closing the

vehicle door, starting the vehicle, or moving the vehicle a threshold distance from the vehicle's

previous location are all old and well known ways a person ends their parking experience.

22.   As per claim 38, Manion does not expressly disclose that the second trigger event

comprises at least one of unlocking the door, inserting the key in the ignition switch, opening or

closing the vehicle door, starting the vehicle, or moving the vehicle a threshold distance from the

vehicle's previous location.

Katz discloses that the second trigger event comprises at least one of unlocking the door,

inserting the key in the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, starting the vehicle,

or moving the vehicle a threshold distance from the vehicle's previous location (See column 5,

lines 45-56, column 7, lines 66-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, wherein the second trigger event

includes driving out of range/a threshold distance from the vehicle's previous location).

Both Manion and Katz discuss systems that monitor the parking of a vehicle to manage

the payment of parking fees and use portable devices associated with parking attendants/meter

monitor personnel. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to use a second trigger event to indicate the end of a parking session in order to

more accurately identify the vehicles that are violating their parking by pinpointing the moment

that the car ends its parking time. Inserting the key in the ignition switch, opening or closing the

vehicle door, starting the vehicle, or moving the vehicle a threshold distance from the vehicle's

previous location are all old and well known ways a person ends their parking experience.

23.   As per claim 41, Katz discloses a system wherein the communication component of the

vehicle is configured to send the determined vehicle location after a first vehicle trigger event

occurs (See at least column 2, lines 22-34, 38-54, and 66-67, column 3, lines 1-4 and 7-15,

column 6, lines 4-20, column 7, lines 65-67, and column 8, lines 1-20, 35-39, and 54-59, wherein

the communication component of the vehicle is configured to send location information to the

server for authorization after the first trigger event of parking occurs). However, Katz does not

expressly disclose that the first vehicle trigger event comprises at least one of shutting off the

engine, removing the vehicle key from the ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door,

or locking the vehicle.

Katz teaches a system wherein the trigger event occurs due to the car stopping in a

parking position. Shutting off the engine, removing the vehicle key from the ignition switch,

opening or closing the vehicle door, and locking the vehicle are all activities that occur when a

car is stopped in a parking location. The specification is silent about any functional relationship

between these activities and the occurrence of the first trigger event, and therefore the activities

are non-functional activities. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to include shutting off the engine, removing the vehicle key from the

ignition switch, opening or closing the vehicle door, or locking the vehicle as the first trigger

event in order to increase the speed and accuracy of the parking management in charging parking

fees by more specifically defining the moment a car is stopped in a parking location. It is old

and well known that a person shuts off the engine, removes the vehicle key from the ignition

switch, opens and closes the vehicle door, and locking the vehicle are steps of stopping a car in

parking location.

Response to Arguments

24.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant has cancelled claims 1-30 and added new

claims 31-44 and Examiner has established the new grounds of rejection above, as necessitated

by amendment.

Conclusion

25.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL, as necessitated by amendment.** Applicant is

reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Hjelmvik (U.S. 6,481,622) teaches a tool for monitoring parked cars to see if the user has

appropriately registered.

Hjelmvik (U.S. 6,519,329) discloses a vehicle parking system that is used to commence

and end parking.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Beth Van Doren whose telephone number is (703) 305-3882.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on (703) 305-9643. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular

communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

bvd
April 28, 2003

TARIQ R. HAFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600